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Ensiness Monces.

"ALDERNET BRAND" CARPETS.—Great reduction. 300 pieces Velvet to close out quickly at \$1 25 per yard.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., Sixth-ave, and 13th-st.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA. Four First Premium Medals Awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other Magnesia.

For sale in Registered Stamped Bottles at Druggista' and Country Stores, and by T. J. HUSBAND, JE., Philadelphia.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, will remain open until September 20. Trains from Long Island City loave at 8 35 a m. and 4:35 p. m. CURTAINS.—Special sale. 500 pairs Turcoman Curtains (our own importation), at \$22 50 per pair. Sheppard Knapp & Co., Sixth-ave. and 13th-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The funeral of the Comte de Chambord took place at Goritz yesterday. === There was an earthquake near Rome on Sunday and a burricane swept over Paris; reports of severe storms come from Mediterranean ports and Austria; eleven lives were lost near Naples, - Two meamship collisions are reported; one steamer, the Claudius, was sunk. === The crops in the south of Ireland have been ruined. - The French steamer Amerique is sa e. : The Jew-haters in Hungary are committing fearful outrages. King Alfonso was we'l received on his way to Corunna. DOMESTIC.-The Foreign Exhibition in Boston

was formally opened yesterday. - Professor Francis Wayland, of Yale College, delivered the opening address before the American Social Science Association in Saratoga last evening. === The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of New-Jersey began yesterday at Princeton Junction. During a fire in Cincinnati last night three persons were severely injured and it is feared that five women perished in the flames. Dr. Chalfant, the murderer of Dr. Bacon, of Boston, at San Francisco in 1879, escaped from San Quentin Prison, Cal., on Sunday night. Cotton reports show a decrease of 20 per cent in the yield in the Memphis district. = Rose Clark was strangled to death by some unknown person near Stratford, Conn., on Sunday night. === Celebrations took place at St. Paul and at Minneapolis in honor of the opening of the Northern Pacific

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The conductor and rear brakeman of the Far Rockaway train which was struck by a Long Beach train on Sunday were arrested yesterday. - Policeman McNamara was charged by a coroner's jury with causing Smith's death. - Dr. Norvin Green completed his testimony before the Sub-Committee on Labor and Education. - Charges of alleged malpractice on her daughter were made by Mrs. Sparr, of Brooklyn. = Two men fought twelve rounds of a prize-fight on Coney Island within sight of the Hotel Brighton; the fight was stopped by the police, and principals and referes were arrested. The Metropolitan Baseball Club won a game from the Eclipse Club of Louisville. ___ James M. Tuthill, an ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, killed himself. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85 cents. Stocks were alternately strong and weak, and closed feverish with some gain in figures.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather and slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 71°; lowest, 55°; average, 6418°.

Kansas has demonstrated to the satisfaction of Messrs. Slade and Mitchell that the prizefight in which they long to engage cannot be fought on her soil. So far so good. But now word comes that El Pasco, Texas, offers her hospitalities in all the free fighting which they imply to these eminent blackguards. It is to be hoped that the report is incorrect. Certainly Texas cannot afford to give aid and comfort to this project. If she does allow the fight to take place within her borders, she must expect to be known as the paradise of roughs. And that sort of a reputation does not help to develop a young and ambitious State in a direction that makes for prosperity.

The sale of the postal notes began vesterday. An American citizen can now send half a dollar through the mails without filling out a form which it takes a lawyer to understand; and the other American citizen to whom it is sent can get the money without furnishing the postmaster with the full name of his correspondent. the street number of his house, and other nersonal information, thesides presenting a blank received from his correspondent, which he must sign, after he has been able to discover the place where his name is to be put. This is a great change in the direction of convenience, and we hope the Democratic press will not insist that the postal-note must go.

The rumor that the steamer Amerique had foundered on the way from Havre to New-York proves to have been groundless. The vessel has had so many mishaps in the course of her checkered career and has so often been the cause of apprehension and solicitude that her departure a few hours in advance of a terrible storm prevailing in the Channel and the south of England naturally gave currency to the startling rumor. A ship that has been rescued and towed into port after being abandoned by its crew, may safely be credited with baving luck enough to stand worse weather than has fet been reported from that quarter of the Atlantic.

The suggestion of the committee of the British Fisheries Exhibition that the English Government should employ an American fishing schooner to teach the British fi h rmen the use of the purse seine, will serve to remind people who take an interest in those usually dull volumes known as United States Patent Office Reports that a large proportion of the applications for patents are for inventions or improvements in fishing tackle. We have improved on almost every known method of deep-sea and fly-fishing, except the trawl net, which is practically unknown here; and in the apparatus for fish-hatching we are far ahead even of France, which may be said to have rediscovered this lost art. The exhibit by America in the recent Fisheries Exhibition in London was not so large as that at Berlin, but it was

exhibit suggested so many new ideas in fishing.

has materially improved since Mr. Corbin obtained control of it, and has been regarded with growing favor by the public. The collision between the Rockaway and Long Beach trains on Sunday night will tend to impair that feeling of confidence unless the responsibility for it can be positively defined by the officers of the company. Superintendent Barton, having survived the vicissitudes of railroad management since the days of Oliver Charlick, follows the traditional usage in this instance, which is to enjoin silence upon the employes of the company whenever any accident takes place. If there be anything which the public insists upon knowing in connection with railroad Smanagement, it is how and why accidents occur. Somebody was seriously, indeed criminally, at fault on Sunday night, and the Superintendent cannot hope to suppress the facts or to mislead the public. If the responsibility belongs to the brakeman who neglected to flag the approaching train, his dismissal from the company's service is too light a penalty. Negligence in such cases is invariably criminal and should subject the guilty man, whether traindispatcher, station-master, conductor or brakeman, to arrest and prosecution in the courts.

Governor Butler has now allowed it to be definitely understood-what everybody has known all along-that he intends to be a candidate for re-election, though it is said there is a mental reservation which will take him out of the field if Henry L. Pierce is nominated by the Republicans. It may be of interest to recalt what the Governor said when he announced in his message, without, of course, being believed by anybody, that he would not be a candidate for re-election. "From my recommendation," he piously remarked to the Legislature, " no personal advantage can come, for I now and here declare that I have neither the wish nor intention again to ask the suffrages of the people of the Commonwealth for the position I hold; for which high honor I am filled with the most profound sensibility." The most celebrated single-term declaration in recent politics was that of Mr. Hayes, who said: "I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, "not to be a candidate for election to a second term." It will be seen that Governor Butler's way is much the more convenient. All he has to do is to say that he has the "wish" and "intention" now which he aid not have before, -in other words, that he has changed his mind. Whereas Mr. Hayes, by being so foolish as to announce his "inflexible purpose," put himself in a position where he could not change his mind.

REPUBLICAN ADVANTAGES.

It will probably be admitted by the most sagacious Democrats, about this time, that the Republican party is neither dead nor rent asunder. It still exists, and its manifestation of power is such that its opponents lose hope as the elections approach. Once more they have been trying to hold funeral services for the party when it was not even sound asleep, and they are as much amazed to find it alive and vigorously wielding its weapons as if they had not deluded themselves many times before in the same way. The phenomena are strange and incomprehensible, to men who conceive of a party only as an unprincipled conspiracy to get the offices. To such men it naturally seemed certain that the Republican party must go to pieces when its different elements failed to agree about the spoils. Its swift recovery from distracting divisions and disheartening defeat can be comprehended only by those who understand how dear Republican principles are to Republican voters. The party is not only in great part composed but is actually controlled by voters who care nothing for the offices, but everything for its ideas. He who pleases can call these voters fanatical, or blinded by prejudice. They embrace a large proportion of the intelligent men of the country, and the fruits of their fanaticism are seen in twenty years of unprecedented prosperity.

These voters make the Republican party what it is-progressive in its aims, generally faithful to its convictions, and united and irresistible in every emergency. For they firmly believe that the prosperity and the honor of the country would be sacrificed by a transfer of the Government to Democratic control. That there are many virtuous and patriotic Democrats, these voters know; many who are wise and capable. But experience has proved that such men are never able to direct that party or to govern its action, when it gets within smelling distance of power and plunder. The great body of its adherents insist upon steps which would be fatal to the public welfare. When it comes to a pinch, the Democratic politicians and demagogues invariably court the favor and do the will of this large majority, because they are demagogues. So Democratic success, according to the firm belief of Republican voters, would bring disasters to industry through an overthrow of the protective tarift, just as it did in 1846; dishenor to the Nation through disregard of its obligations; disorder to commerce through ignorant and prejudiced meddling with the banks and the currency, and danger to free institutions through the triumph of force and fraud in elections. So believing, these Republican voters stand ready to sacrifice all personal preferences or interests, and everything except their principles, in order to prevent Democratic success.

Hence it is that, whenever there seems to be danger of a Democratic victory in a Presidential election, these Republican voters come together, and take the direction of affairs them-Then it is death to any leader to stand in the way of their union, or to endanger their With small private grievances or personal ambitions these voters have no sympathy and no patience. If a leader likes the shape of the campaign, very well; if he does not like it, so much the worse for him; he must march on or be trodden under foot. Of course they err sometimes, these voters; they are not infallible. But they have a clear idea that it is better to put Democracy out of the way first and to rectify blunders afterward.

This party has some enormous advantages which its opponents try to ignore. It does not have to quarrel with itself, before every election, to find out what it shall pretend to beieve or profess to want. Definite convictions bring its voters together, and hold them together. They have only to express those convictions in their platform, and the work is done. It is natural that such a party should select candidates who really share and represent its convictions. It has not failed once in that respect, since Abraham Lincoln was nominated twenty-three years ago. For President Grant, though in many things faulty, theroughly represented the will of his party in respect to reconstruction, honest, money, and the protection of home industry. President Hayes, against the will of a large minority, faithfully acted out the convictions of most

jects for the illustrated papers, but no other licans do not have to disturb themselves about a possible capture of their convention by a candidate whose sole power is in his pocket. They The management of the Long Island Railroad | have never yet nominated a rich man for President, nor even a man of moderate wealth. Ladders and barrels do not make Republican candidates. If a statesman thoroughly represents the convictions of the party, it does not matter whether he has much money or none. How great those advantages are, and how far they help the Republican party toward success, its opponents will have another opportunity to learn next year.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The American Social Science Association began its annual session yesterday at Saratoga. The subject of the opening address by the President, Professor Wayland, of the Yale Law School, was "Capital Punishment." Without pretending to advance any new arguments on this well-worn theme, he has restated the old ones in a fresh and interesting manner which makes the address quite readable. He omits entirely the argument which has been so often used, and sometimes with much force, by the opponents of capital punishment, that no abstract right resides in the State to punish the taking of life by the taking of life; that what is crime in the individual is no less crime in the mass of individuals in organized society. Leaving out of view the ethical and humanitarian considerations, the subject is discussed simply as a question of social order and necessity. It being commonly assumed that society has the right to protect life, liberty and property by the adoption of any measures best fitted to secure that end, "the sole consider-"ation with which the legislator has to deal is the simple inquiry. What kind or degree of punishment will most effectually protect society from the consequences of crime ?"

With this preliminary statement of limitations to the scope of the discussion, he undertakes to show by argument and from statistics that the death penalty-being viewed with aversion by the growing intelligence of the people; being so far out of harmony with publie sentiment that with rare exceptions juries refuse to enforce it; and having obviously failed to afford protection to human life by acting as a deterrent from the commission of the crime of murder-should be repealed. These several positions he fortifies at considerable length with statistics derived chiefly from the criminal annals of Massachusetts and Connecticut. It must be said that while the argument of the address on this score is plausibly presented it will have to be admitted that it is far from conclusive. The substitute proposed for the death penalty is of course life imprisonment with modifications of the conditions suited to the circumstances of the crime. In considering this feature Professor Wayland has very forcibly stated the difference between the effect of the two penalties as deterrents from crime-His conclusion is that while the lessons taught by the gallows are short-lived, "the prisoner for life preaches from his lonely cell a daily sermon to deter from crime." "There is no room here for mock heroism or bravado

There is no spectacle; there are no spectators. In view of the fact that comparatively few life sentences are literally executed, a very large proportion of such criminals being pardoned upon one pretext and another, the question naturally arises in this relation: "How can the "literal execution of a life sentence be in-"sured?" Professor Wayland ventures this answer: "By a constitutional provision making release from confinement impossible until before the court in which the prisoner was convicted it shall be made to appear that he was "innocent." It is an open question whether in practice this would be an improvement upon existing Boards of Pardons or upon repesing the pardoning power in the Legislature or Executive. The question of capital punishment is one of the most interesting problems in social science, and Professor Wayland's address is an important addition to the literature of the

CANDIDATE CLEVELAND.

Mr. Cleveland's can is not prospering. He has alienated the leaders of the Democratic party in this State, as it was to be expected he would, by disappointing their desire for office. Now when he seeks to gain control of the party machinery, in order to obtain possession of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, they secretly oppose him. Their opposition is likely to be successfal. A part of the Governor's plan was to increase his influence at the coming State Con-

vention by excluding Tammany; but unless all signs fail, the representatives of Tammany Hall are to be admitted. And with Tammany in the State Convention, the Governor's hopes of controlling the delegates to the National Convention vanish.

This little incident teaches the oft-repeated lesson that as a rule it is better for an ambitious Den:ocratic statesman to have Tammany Hall for him than against him. Tilden did without Tammany, and even profited by its enmity: but, then, the ex-Sheriff of Buffalo, who was tossed upstairs by the Republicans last November, is not a Tilden.

THE DANGER FROM SILVER.

A great danger has probably been passed in safety. As the seaman offers fervent thanks when the tempest sweeps him past the terrible rocky headland which he has barely escaped, so the Nation may well congratulate itself that heavy exports of gold, or severe monetary stringency, have not dashed us upon the rock of silver coinage. The danger has been clearly seen. Any heavy drain of gold from the chief monetary centres would have caused a drain of gold from the Treasury. A withdrawal of much gold from the Treasury might at any time have occasioned public alarm, and fear of compulsory payment of Government obligations in silver. One week of serious apprehension of that sort would send gold into hidingwhich it would be difficult to escape,

places, and the Treasury into difficulties from It was the belief of many, not long ago, that gold exports might occur in large amount this year, because of full crops in Europe, apprehension of financial disturbance here, and sales of American securities. It matters not now whether this belief was reasonable; it certainly influenced the action of many. But now it is stated that Europe will require increased supplies of grain because of scanty crops. The rate of exchange talls, and purchases of securities exceeding sales on foreign account are reported. The tear of commercial trouble here has not led to withdrawal of foreign capital, and it is now the general belief that con siderable imports of gold will be seen before the end of the year. Again, it is not very long since there was much fear of financial strin gency in September. There is still a possibility of some pressure, of course, but the most experienced lenders believe that there is no longer a probability of serious inconvenience. Money is drawn slowly and in smaller amounts than usual for the interior, and the Treasury

\$21,000,000 on called bonds.

stands ready to pay out any part of

cause much mischief | before Congress can take action on the matter. In September and October silver certificates may be issued to a large amount, partly in exchange for gold, so that the effect of silver accumulation may be in part postponed, and the addition of \$7,000,000 or more to the store of useless silver dollars during the next three months will hardly be enough to cause trouble if the supply of gold meanwhile increases. It ought not to take Congress many hours, after its organization in December, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the coinage of silver and the issue of silver certificates until the stock on hand has been absorbed into circulation. But if it then refuses, the responsibility for the consequences will rest upon the new Congress,

and not upon the Republicans. It is better fortune than the Republicans really deserve, that they have no financial trouble on hand this fall as a consequence of unwise neglect of the silver question. They wisely provided for reform of the civil service, and revised the tariff, and suppressed a River and Harbor bill, and curtailed appropriations, but the coinage of useless silver dollars they suffered to continue, though it involved a sheer waste of over \$2,000,000 per month. Had grave financial and industrial trouble resulted this fall, it would have cost them many votes in the coming elections. After December 1 the responsibility will rest with the Democratic party, and we shall see how it will be met.

SIGNS OF ETHICAL ADVANCEMENT. The latest of the many biographers of Lord Macaulay declared that his subject was deficient in ethical depth." It is a charge which is often amplified so as to include this whole generation-more particularly the American branch of it. A familiar ndictment of the censors is to the effect that the current typical Yankee is sharp but not overscrupulous; that he has a keen eye for the main charce, but not nearly so good an eye for the spon-

taueous appreciation of moral Loanty. It is no part of our present purpose to answer this erious criticism. Some of our countrymen doubtless do lack "ethical depth"-certain Niagara hackmen, for instance. We merely desire at this time to direct the attention of all those interested in contemporaneous America to the fact that the history of this summer of 1883, as it is recorded in the American newspaper, contains the demonstration that, as a people, we are visibly improving in so vital a particular as that of ethical depth. Are we mistaken? Let us see. It has been an off summer, a summer as unexciting as the Patent Office Reports. Such, indeed, has been the dearth of news that one of our esteemed metropolitan contemperaries, in the absence of real topics to lay be fore its readers at stated intervals, has turned its columns into eyries for the accommodation of those queer specimens of unnatural history known as mares' nests. Now, in other years this kind of summer has been the golden opportunity of the Ameri can liar-" wholesale only." He has come forward early and often with stories rich, strange and colossal. He has unfolded tales that made the eyes bulge and the blood curdle, stories that paralyzed the printers that set them up and the proof-readers that corrected wishout modifying them. Why has not this professional promoter of applied mendacity peen as active as formerly this summer? Why has he contented himself with a perfunctory finding of mysterious sword that fell out of heaven into Ulster County, and with taking listless note of a pirate ship that sank od the Jersey coast in front of hotel-reduced rates for September? There can be but one coherent answer to this question, and we submit it to the student of American morals with a cheerful and hopeful confidence. marked decline of the American liar proves conlusively-does it not !- that the ethical depth of the country is deeper than it was. Just how deep But when we find it has become we cannot say. the American har discouraged, as he evidently now s, it is safe to conclude that it is pretty deep. The supply of his productions is regulated by the demand. The supply being small this summer, we may

be sure that the demand is small. And so the outlook is full of encouragement, Here we are actually in September, and as yet George Washington's body-servant has not turned up at Chicago, neither has the man that first nominated Lincoln registered at Saratoga. No lovely girl (the sole support of nine younger brothers and sisters, a drunken father, a bed-ridden mother and a grandmother in the country) has yet left at the pawabroker's shop the watch that Lafavette hideous as some of the new wall-paper, has been noticeable only by his absence. Two or three simple fishermen, while berrying upon the Highlands of the Hudson during the entire heated term, have retrained from turning up Captain Kidd's hidden treasure, and several of Aoneke Jans's heirs have omitted to settle with Trinity Church, each re-

eiving a cool million. Not a -But on second thought we withdraw all that we have said and desire to change the subject. It suddealy occurs to us that Mr. Ochiltree has been spending the summer abroad, and that the proud Mulhattan has been largely resting on his laurels.

The Ithaca Democrat observes that "no'breach was evident" at the late meeting of the Democratic State Committee. The name of the person to whom it was not evident ought to be furnished-not neces sarily for publication, but for the benefit of the asylum from which he has escaped.

Wiggins has evidently been away on a summer vacation; else he never would have allowed eyclones, burricanes, gales and tremendous seas to come to light as they have recently been doing, without using the opportunity to frighten the whole continent with predictions of terrific catastrophes on sea and land. This unfortunate absence illustrates once more the need of a strict attention to business in order to wrest success from the elements and build up a reputation. These mighty storms were Wiggins's golden opportunity. He thought that he had it early in the year-but he missed it.

Judging from the tone that The Albany Argus is taking in reference to the State Convention, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee just now is consuming a good deal of crow an naturel.

About this time, as the almanacs say, look out for signs in the newspapers that the various expressmen have not been doing their duty. This is the season when the uninitiated traveller, who has forgotten to fee the baggage-master, complains that his trunks are not delivered for several days after the time promised. A lattle insight into the baggage-smasuer's and the baggage-expressman's ways of doing business will probably enlighten without coasoling the traveller. The rule of "first come, first served." is not in vogue just now with the baggage people; on the contrary, the prevalent rule is the most baggage to an address, the first to be served." The reason of this ought to be obvious. It is easier and cheaper for the company to serve four or five persons of the same neighborhood who have five or six pieces of baggage each than to serve twenty persons in various districts who have one piece only. In behalf of the expressmen it ought to be added that at this time of year of the returning multitudes it is impossible for the best conducted expressmen to deliver promptly all the baggage entrusted to them. So let us suggest to those about to return: Do not trust all necessaries to your Saratogas, but take a hand-trunk or valise along. It will conduce to comfort and preserve good nature,

Any person having a million barrels or so of soothing oil warranted to have a beneficial effect upon troubled waters can hear of a possible purchaser by at once addressing the Ohio Democracy.

"Elder Stebbins," said Elder Higgins, "you and I have had our differences, but after the dominie's sermon this morning on the Juty of forgiveness I feel that we ought to come to an understanding acter. It did not furnish many picturesque sub- the South. So it comes to pass that the Republic it is not likely to must." All the Democratic newspapers of this

State have of late contained editying sermons on the duty of forgiveness. These affecting appeals cannot have been thrown away on John Kelly. Indeed, we feel authorized to state that he has become possessed of such a thoroughly forgiving spirit that he will walk into the State Convention, exclaiming to the State Committee, in the language of Elder Higgins, "I can't give up, so you must."

A Kilkenny cat, the hero of a hundred battles, that lately took up his residence in Ohio, has died. He had been closely watching the Democratic factions and it is confidently believed that envy killed

The Paris newspapers are too ready to assume that there has been a rupture between the Orleanists and the Legitimists in consequence of technical questions of etiquette and precedence among the mourners at the funeral of the Comte de Chambord. It is not probable that any material change has been wrought in the political opinions of the Comte de Paris by the death of the Bourbon prince. When he went to Frohsdorf in 1873 he did not consider an immediate restoration of monarchy probable, and he has far less cause to be sanguine in that respect now than he had then. "I did not know," he has said, "whom my visit would benefit, or even whether it would benefit anybody, but such a contingency was enough to mark out my duty. That duty was to guard a principle which might some day be a force at the national disposal." He stands to-day as the representative of hereditary right and constitutional monarchy, but does not have the faintest intention of plotting against France or of intriguing for the throne. His position will not be affected one whit by the caprices of the Comtesse de Chambord and her Legitimist advisers. He and his descendants offer France in any emergency that may arise through the excesses or impotence of republicanism a substitute for the existing form of government.

It really will not do to trust to coincidences. The truth of this remark becomes at once apparent when one remembers that Hoadly and Harmony both begin with an H.

PERSONAL.

Minister Morton will assist at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette at Le Puy, France, on Thurs-

While the Rev. Phillips Brooks was in Geneva, Switzerland, the congregations of the English and American Episcopal churches were auxious to have him preach to them, and he was quite willing so to do, but could not, because there wasn't a surplice or gown in the city large enough to fit him.

While Governor Cleveland was visiting his brother at Forestport, recently, he received at the postoffice, among others, a letter adressed to "C. Cleveland"-but the initial was so poorly written, they thought it was a "G." He opened it, and lo! it was from a lawyer, stating that unless Mr. Cleveland called very soon and settled for some bark he had stolen, and strictly refrained from such depredations in future, a crimical prosecution will be begun After regaining his breath and smoothing down his bristling hair, the Governor hied back to the post-office and pleaded not guilty of the ownership of the letter; and it was then discovered that it belonged to one Charles Cleveland, who is in no manner related to the Governor.

Count Horace de Viel-Castel, whose memoirs were recently published, was a decided gourmand. He made a bet once that he would eat a dinner, the cost of which would not be less than 500 fr. The menu, which he prepared for the occasion, was as

Potage à l'essence de gibier. Luitances de curpe au Xérès. Callies désonsées en caisse. Truite au lac de Genève. Faisau rôti bardé d'ercolans. Pyramide de truffes entières. Compote de truits et stiton. VINS.

Tokay, johannisberg glacé, clos-vougest 1819, chypre de la Commanderie. He won the wager, going about a hundred francs above the stipulated price. He left not a remnant of any dish, nor a drop of whee, and, strange to say, was able to spend the rest of the evening with Earl Granville at the British Embassy.

Apropos of the forthcoming publication of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's private memoirs, The St. James's Gazette relates a story which has been current in court circles. A younger son of the Duke of Argyll, so ran the legend, who wished to marry an untitled lady, not unnaturally asked his father's consent to that step. The Duke replied that personally he had no objection to the match; but, in view of the fact that his eldest son had espoused a daughter of the Queen, he thought it right to take her Majesty's pleasure on the subject before expressing his formal approval. Her Majesty, thus appealed to, observed that since the death of the Prince Consort the pawabroker's shop the watch that Lafavette placed in her hands at parting. The regulation sea serment, long as Art, broad as a French joke, and was therefore referred to Duke Ernest, who replied that since the unification of Germany he had in it a rule to ask for the Emperor's opinion on all portain questions. The case now came before Kaiser, who decided that, as a constitutional Sc reign, he was bound to ascertain the views of his Prime Minister. Happily for the now anxious pair of lovers, the Iron Chancellor had no wish to consult anybody, and decided that the marriage might take

Washington, Sept. 3 .- Adjutant-General Drum left Washington Saturday evening for Greensburg, Penn., in response to a telegram announcing the death of his brother at that place. He will not return until Thursday or Friday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- Postmaster General Gresham left this city to-night on a brief visit to Boston. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- The Department of State has received a report from United States Minister John Baker, dated Caracas, August 18, saying that the condition of Mr. Camacho, the Venezuelan Minister to this country, is not at all reassuring.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- Secretary Chandler, it is thought at the Navy Department, will return to Washington at the end of this week.

GENERAL NOTES.

The city of Devil's Lake, Dakota, known to the postal authorities as Creelsburg, is not yet 100 days old, but already choice lots in it are sold as high as \$2,000 apiece. It has seven large hotels, two banks, two papers and many shops and factories. It is situated on Devil's Lake, and owing to its many natural attraction; is known as the "Saratoga of Dakota." The "oldest inhabitants" are already beginning to tell tail stories of the infancy of the rapidly grawing town.

The engineer of a train running between Notristown and Philadelphia a few nights ago was horrifled to see just in front of the engine the body of a man lying on the ends of the ties outside of and parallel with the rails. The train apparently passed over him before it could be stopped. But on going back to find his mangled body the engineer found him entirely unharmed and sound asleep. On being awakened and told of his nar-row escape from death he exhibited no emotion, but grumbled at being disturbed. The engine must have passed within one or two inches of his body.

During the forthcoming International Exhibition to be held at Nice, M. Tosselli will exhibit a submarine observatory, of which the following description is given in Engineering : " It is made of steel at brouze to enable it to resist the pressure of water at a depth of 120 metres, nearly 160 pounds to the square inch. The vessel is divided into three compartments, the upper for the commander, to enable him to direct the observatory, and give explantions to the passengers who, to the number of eight, occupy the middie compartment. They have under their feet a glass plate enabling them to see the bottom, with its corals, fishes, grans, &c. The third compartment contains the buoygrass, &c. The third compartment contains the buoyant chamber, and can be regulated at will. As the sea is dark at the depth of seventy metres, the observatory is to be lighted by electricity, and a telephone communi-

The Nowosti in a recent issue states that the "forehead fight," a brutal cambat inherited from the old Turks, still survives in some districts among the Tartars of the Crimea. 'A duel of this savage kind took place short time ago in a Crimean village. The report of it is given by a physician who was called to attend to the defested combatant. The two foes taxe their stand at a measured distance from each other with their heads bent forward; then, at a given signal, they rush at one another, butting forehead against forehead, like two goats. The remainder of the duel is fought wholly with the forehead; neither blows nor kicks are permitted, as the man who uses any weapon except his forenead is disgraced. who uses any weapon except his forenead is disgraced.
In the recent case blood streamed from the foreheads of
both th semi-savages; nevertheless they continued
butting at each other with feroclous passion, until at
length ove of them reli exhausted to the earth. He
gathered up all his remaining strength to draw his knife
from his giradit, and with one determined stroke he then
rout a wide gash across his throat. The physician states
that the act of suicide on the part of the beaten man is to
be regarded as addrect consequence of the injury done to
the brain by the fearful consessions of the fight.

THE DRAMA.

RE-ENTRANCE OF MR. JEFFERSON. The Third Avenue Theatre was opened last night and Mr. Jefferson appeared there as Rip Van Winkle in this way giving valuable emphasis to an important event, and beginning the work of his new eason. The new house is situated in Third-ave. near the southeast corner of that avenue and Thirty-first-st., and it is under the management of

The structure is not one of exceptional beauty, either inside or outside; but it is commodious and comfortable, and when lighted, as it was last night, by the electric process, it presents a cheerful and sufficiently handsome appearance. The building measures 60 feet front, by 100 feet in depth, and 82 feet from the centre of the floor to the centre of the ceiling. The auditorium is 56 feet wide and 74 feet deep, and it consists of a pit and two galleries. The stage is 40 feet wide, 60 feet deep, and 78 feet high. The opening, or frame for the stage pictures, is 33 feet 6 inches wide, and 27 feet in height. The stage is level. There are four private boxes. The house contains 1,900 seats (150 more than were in Booth's Theatre), and it would hold nearly 2,400 persons. The lobby is spacious, and it is entered by three large doors. The wood-work is of California red-wood, varnished. The walls are decorated in panels of chocolate brown, sprinkled with dots of gold. The illumination is furnished by many electric lamps, made of brass and porcelain, which look like lilies and are very pretty. The exits are ample and the ventila-tion is good. A drop curtain, painted by Mr. Hoyt, presents the subject of a rehearsal in a wood. The house was crowded last night and the assemblage manifested its good-will toward Mr. and Mrs. Rankin and their new enterprise in a cordial manner and with vociferous plaudits. Mr. Jefferson, likewise, was hailed with great enthusiasm, and three or four times recalled. Altogether this occasion was equally agreeable and auspicious.

Mr. Jefferson's impersonation of Rip Van Winkle is perfectly well known-if not always rightly understood-by all classes of the play-going public. In this journal it was hailed, many years ago, as one of the great works of the century, destined to as high a fame as any piece of comedy acting can acquire. As a great work it is now known and recognized throughout the English-speaking world. Mr. Jefferson is an actor in whom the romantic ardor of devotion to the dramatic art has never drooped. Youth is gone, but neither its enthusiasm, its faith, nor its fire. In him there is no sign of that pathetic apathy which steals upon the mind when (in the words of Byron) "the glow of early thought declines, in feeling's dull decay." He acted Rip Van Winkle last night with a sincerity as intense and with an artistic execution as thorough, assiduous, and finished as if the part were new and the effort were made for the first time. There was the same spontaneous, bubbling playfulness, the same wild-wood freedom, the same tender, almost passionate humanity, the same ene dearing gentleness, the same pathetic admixture of forlorn wistfulness and awe-stricken apprehension, the same unconcious, almost quizzical humor, the same dazed, helpless, submissive drifting down the current of fate, and the same apparently careless but beautifully precise, firm, and clean-cut artistic execution, which charmed us in the long ago, and which can never lose their charm. It is not needful again to analyze the details of those familiar situations-the expulsion from home, the meeting with the spirits, the return of the wanderer, the recognition between father and daughter. Irradiated as they long have been by the genius of Mr. Jefferson, they never can be forgotton. There is, however, one lesson in particular, that

taught by the acting of Mr. Jefferson, which, if not new, is nevertheless especially relevant to certain aspects of contemporary thought. Much has been said and written, of late, respecting "naturalness" in acting, and "accuracy" in the scenic illustration and the dressing of plays, Mr. Jefferson's performance of Rip would probable be named, by most persons who have seen it, as essentially a most natural piece of acting. This is true-and not true. In its effect, Mr. Jefferson's beautiful and admirable work is absolutely natural; but in its method, in the process by which it is wrought, it is just as absolutely artificial. In this will be the secret of its power; and in this resides the secret of ail good acting. The actor who is perfectly natural in his demeanor and speech upon the stagewho acts and speaks, that is, precisely as he would act and speak in the street or in a room-does not produce the effect of nature upon his audience. He must use artificial means, and he must do this with perfect taste and harmony, if he would appear to be natural. Mr. Jefferson, as Rip. presents, among The matter other phases of experience, a nature afflicted with the infirmity of an appetite for drink. This in actual life-in nature-is obnoxious; but this, as used by this actor, when it reaches the audience, reaches them merely as the sign or suggestion of an amiable weakness of character. The hiccup with which Rip looks in at the window of his cottage is not the offensive hiccup of a sot; and the reason is that, aithough natural in effect, it is not natural in process. The actor constantly addresses the magination, and he uses the imagination with which to address it. In nature, in actual life, the clothing worn by Rip Van Winkle would be dirty. In Mr. Jefferson's artistic scheme the studied shabbiness and carefully selected tatters are scrupulously clean, and are made not only harmonious in color, and thus so pleasing to the eye that they attract no especial attention, but, likewise, accord ant with the sweet drollery and listless, indolent, dreamy, drifting temperament of the character.

No idea could well be suggested more incongruous, unnatural and fantastic than the idea of a tipsy vagabond, encircled by a ring of ghosts, on the top of a mountain, in the middle of the night, But when Mr. Jefferson, by his wonderful acting-by the profound feeling and affluent imagination with which he fills the scene, and the vigilant, firm, unerring technical skill with which he controls and guides his effects-has made this idea a living reality; no spectator of this weird, lovely and pathetic picture ever thinks of it as unnatural. The illusion is perfeet, and it is perfectly maintained. All along its line the character of Rip Van Winkle-the imposs ble hero of an impossible experience-is so essentially unnatural that were it personated in the literal numer of nature it would produce the effect of extravagance, burlesque or coarse deformity. Mr. Jefferson, pouring his soul into an ideal of which he is himself the creator-an ideal which exists neither in Washington Irving's story nor in Dion Boucicault's play-and treating that ideal in a high poetic spirit as to every fibre, and tone, and bue, and motion, and attitude, has made Rip Van Winkle as natural and real to us as if we had personally known him and participated in his woodland rambles. So powerful, indeed, is his poetic art, that "the dog, Schneider," who is never seen, has, all the same, a positive entity and existence in our thoughts. We have known him, and he is all the more real because invisible.

This, then, is the lesson that ought to be searned from Mr. Jefferson's acting-that a clear perception is essential of what we mean by "nature"; that the great heights of acting are reached only when inspiration is dominated by intellectual purpose and used with artistic skill; that, in short, as Shakespeare has said,

"Over that art, Which you say adds to nature, is an art Which nature makes."

And the same liberality of thought should extend to the matter of what is called "accuracy" in the dressing and the stage-mountings of plays. Correctness is good; but it may be carried much too far. Cardinal Wolsey had only one good eye-which is thought to account for his being always painted in profile—but the stage representative of Cardinal Wolsey could scarcely be expected to extinguish an optic for the sake of perfecting his resemblance to that historical personage. It would be both correct and natural for Ophelia to resort to her pocket handkerchief. Few ladies have ever been furnished with better reason for so doing. But if that sad heroine were once to produce a bandanta and sound a note upon her bugle in the mad-scene, it is easy to divine that the character would disappear and the play be ended. If the tragedies of "King Lear" and "Macbeth" were to be dressed in strict